

LOUIS P. ANSCHUTZ.

APRIL 11, 1904.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALGER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 3460.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3460) granting an increase of pension to Louis P. Anschutz, have examined the same and report:

The report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House of Representatives, hereto appended, is adopted and the passage of the bill is recommended.

The House report is as follows:

The records of the War Department show that the soldier named in this bill, now 62 years of age, served as a private in Company K, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, from March 26, 1864, to July 26, 1865, when honorably discharged.

Medical records furnish no information in this case.

He is now pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month for total disability, the result of rheumatism, disease of heart, bladder, and stomach.

A claim on account of rheumatism, malarial poisoning, and disease of heart and kidneys was rejected in July, 1895, and April, 1897, upon the ground of no record or evidence of treatment for said disabilities in the service, no medical evidence in the service nor until 1870, and the unsatisfactory evidence, after two special examinations, to show the origin of the same in the service and for some years after discharge; that the statements of the claimant and his witnesses, made from time to time as to the origin of the disabilities, were conflicting, and that there was lack of harmony between the allegations and the proof.

This action was affirmed by the Interior Department under date of February 7, 1897, and a motion for reconsideration was overruled in August, 1900.

While there was some testimony tending to show that the soldier contracted rheumatism in the service, the same was, however, unsatisfactory by reason of the many conflicting statements of the claimant and the witnesses.

In view of the fact, however, that he has shown by medical testimony the existence of the disabilities since 1870, it is probable that his rheumatism was of service origin.

A medical examination of November, 1891, rated him \$12 for rheumatism and results, \$2 for disease of the bladder, and \$6 for disease of the stomach.

Medical testimony filed in the Pension Bureau in February, 1901, shows that he was then suffering from chronic inflammatory rheumatism, which had so weakened the ankle of the right limb that a very slight turn or twist dislocates the joint; that such dislocation had occurred several times, always producing an inflammation of the joint sufficient to totally disable the soldier from performing any manual labor

for several weeks; that he was also suffering from hypertrophy of the heart, with dyspnoea, disease of stomach, and chronic cystitis, with enlarged prostate, and that by reason of said disabilities he was totally disabled for manual labor.

Proof filed with your committee shows that he is suffering from fainting spells and is crippled, using a cane in walking.

As above stated, your committee is of the opinion that the beneficiary's rheumatism is reasonably traceable to his army life and that by reason of the same, the disability being of a severe character, the increased rating sought in the bill is warranted.

The passage of the bill is therefore recommended.

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